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Foreign Crops and MARKETS

VOLUME 55 NUMBER 7

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WORLD HORSE NUMBERS (Page 92)

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FOR RELEASE
MONDAY
AUGUST 18, 1947

Issued by the OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

LATE NEWS

Canada's 1947 grain production is considerably below average, and also smaller than in 1946, according to the first official estimate. Wheat production, placed at 359 million bushels, is 20 percent below the average for the five years ended 1943, and 15 percent less than the 1946 harvest of 421 million bushels.

The reduction from earlier prospects of a crop about equal to a year ago resulted from drought damage over extensive areas in the Prairie Provinces, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Wheat acreage was slightly above the average for the 1939-43 period, but 2 million acres smaller than in 1946.

The oats crop, estimated at 292 million bushels, is 148 million bushels, or about 35 percent below the average of recent years. The small crop is associated with an acreage decline of about 2 million acres, as well as smaller yields. High temperatures caused premature ripening, with resulting reductions in yields in most areas of the west. Barley production is reported at 155 million bushels, only slightly below the level of recent years. Yields, however, are considerably below average, with acreage significantly above average.

Rye production of 14.9 million bushels is about at the level of the 1939-43 average, but is twice the volume of the 1946 harvest. Acreage is slightly less than the average, and yields about 10 per cent below average.

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Fresh pears, imported into the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, became subject August 9 to an increase of one cent per pound in value for duty purposes, and an added duty of one cent per pound. Imports of pears into the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have been subject to such duty increase since August 2.

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Because of the bountiful apple crop in the United Kingdom, British home-grown apples have been removed from price control, effective August 10.

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Iran exports of cottonseed and oil will be free, from the issuance date of a decree by the Iran Council of Ministers until December 22. After customs formalities, exporters may export cottonseed and cottonseed oil from the present crop. Exports must be exclusively from Persian Gulf ports, and must come only from the crop of the Provinces of Fars and Karman. The Council simultaneously decreed that olive oil exports will be free, provided exporters purchase the oil from the factories of the Industrial and Mining Bank of Iran, or if it is obtained elsewhere, submit a certificate of the Bank that the quality of the oil is suitable for export.

WORLD HORSE NUMBERS AND WORK STOCK IN EUROPE

World horse numbers in 1946 totaled 75.2 million head, according to the best available data. This was below the 1934-38 average by 19.5 million head or 21 percent. The decline in horse numbers during the 1938-46 period can be attributed chiefly to mechanization of agriculture in certain areas and wartime losses in the war devastated areas. Further mechanization, chiefly in North America, and not much restoration of horses in Europe during the first post war year left world horse numbers in 1946 slightly below 1945.

HORSES: Estimated world numbers, by continents, average 1934-38, annual 1945 and 1946

Continent or Area	Average 1934-38	1945	1946 a/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
North America	18,600	15,600	14,700
Europe	22,900	18,000	17,900
Soviet Union	15,600	7,600	8,000
Asia	14,700	11,900	12,100
South America	17,700	17,600	17,800
Africa	3,100	3,200	3,200
Oceania	2,100	1,600	1,500
Total	94,700	75,500	75,200

a/ Preliminary
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The largest decline from prewar occurred in the Soviet Union and in Europe where numbers in 1946 were below the 1934-38 average by 49 percent and 21 percent, respectively.

In 1946, the Soviet Union, based on prewar boundaries, had about 10 percent of the world horses, compared with 16 percent in 1934-38. Europe still retains 24 percent of the world numbers, and remains in the same position as in 1934-38.

Horse numbers in Western Europe are higher than prewar, except in France and the United Kingdom. In France, heavy German requisitions and direct war losses account for a significant wartime decline. Greatly increased tractor numbers in the United Kingdom made it possible to reduce horse numbers by one-fifth during the war.

(Text continued on Page 111; tables follow)

HORSES: Number in specified countries,
average 1934-1938, annual 1945 and 1946

Continent and Country	Month of Estimate a/	Average 1934-38	1945	1946 b/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
North America				
Canada	June 1	2,864	2,585	2,397
Mexico	June 30	c/ 2,199	-	-
United States	Jan. 1	11,570	8,715	8,053
Cuba	Dec. 31 a/	582	283	-
Estimated total		18,600	15,600	14,700
Europe				
Albania		64	54	52
Austria	Dec. 31 a/	d/ e/ 261	240	264
Belgium	Jan. 1	a/ 245	278	297
Bulgaria	Dec. 31 a/	e/ 532	f/ 480	f/ 468
Czechoslovakia	Dec. 31 a/	695	607	674
Denmark	July 15	553	644	651
Eire	June	429	465	452
Estonia	June	215	-	-
Finland	Mar. 1	g/ 372	385	381
France	Fall a/	2,808	2,138	2,257
Germany	Dec. 1 a/	3,398	3,232	h/
Greece	Dec. 31 a/	356	194	199
Hungary	Spring	803	329	401
Italy	July	d/ i/ 801	620	580
Latvia	June	388	-	-
Lithuania	Dec. 31 a/	555	-	-
Netherlands	May	293	346	355
Norway	June 20	186	220	238
Poland	June 30	3,831	-	j/
Portugal	Dec. 31 a/	e/ 90	-	-
Rumania	Dec. 31 a/	i/ 2,086	-	-
Spain	Dec. 31 a/	e/ 808	-	554
Sweden	Summer	615	599	593
Switzerland	April	e/ 140	149	152
United Kingdom	June	1,107	880	850
Yugoslavia	Dec. 31 a/	1,212	-	-
Estimated total		22,900	18,000	17,900
Soviet Union	Jan. 1	15,600	7,600	k/ 8,000
Asia				
Iraq		e/ 150	173	198
Syria and Lebanon	Dec. 31 a/	66	90	111
Turkey l/	Dec. 31 a/	619	730	748
China (22 provinces)	May	i/ 3,711	-	2,055
India	Dec. 31 a/	2,366	-	2,200
Japan proper	Dec. 31 a/	1,330	-	1,254
Estimated total		14,700	11,900	12,100

Continued -

HORSES: Number in specified countries,
average 1934-1938, annual 1945 and 1946

Continent and Country	Month of Estimate	Average 1934-38	1945	1946 b/
South America				
Argentina	July 1	i/ 8,290	7,473	7,500
Brazil	Sept.	i/ 6,149	-	-
Chile	June	i/ 489	-	-
Colombia	Dec. 31 a/	i/ 941	-	-
Paraguay	Dec. 31 a/	i/ 229	300	-
Peru		e/ 400	-	-
Uruguay	April	e/ 644	-	-
Estimated total		17,700	17,600	17,800
Africa				
Algeria	Mar. 1	178	-	-
Ethiopia m/		e/ 1,180	-	-
French Morocco l/	Dec. 31 a/	216	231	199
Tunisia	Dec. 31 a/	108	99	102
Union of South Africa	August	e/ 778	-	-
Estimated total		3,100	3,200	3,200
Oceania				
Australia	Mar. 1	a/ 1,761	1,359	1,265
New Zealand	Jan. 31	276	231	229
Estimated total		2,100	1,600	1,500
Estimated world total		94,700	75,500	75,200

a/ End of year estimates (October to December) included under following year for comparisons and totals. Thus, for Austria the December 3, 1944 estimate of 240,000 is shown under 1945. b/ Preliminary. c/ Average of 1930 and 1940 censuses. d/ March. e/ Census or estimate for single year. f/ Includes Southern Dobrudja. g/ September. h/ The number of horses in the 4 zones of occupation in Germany totaled 2,204,000 head in 1946, compared with 2,394,000 on December 1, 1938. i/ Average for 2 to 4 years only. j/ The number of horses in Poland, in terms of present boundaries, totaled 1,811,000 head in 1946, compared with 3,149,000 head in 1938. k/ The number of horses in the Soviet Union, in terms of present boundaries, totaled 10,508,000 head in 1946, compared with 19,600,000 head in 1938. l/ Number taxed only. m/ Includes mules and asses. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, United States Foreign Service Reports, and other information. Data relate to prewar boundaries, unless otherwise noted. Totals include estimates for countries for which official statistics are unavailable.

WORK STOCK: Numbers in specified European Countries,
prewar average, annual 1945 and 1946

Countries	Month a/ of Estimate	Horses, Work b/			Mules and Asses			Oxen and Work Cows			Water Buffaloes		
		Prewar c/ Average	1945	1946 d/	Prewar c/ Average	1945	1946 d/	Prewar c/ Average	1945	1946 d/	Prewar c/ Average	1945	1946 d/
		Thousands			Thousands			Thousands			Thousands		
Albania		e/ 64	e/ 54	e/ 52	73	55	58	f/	f/	f/	13	22	21
Austria	Dec. 3 a/	g/ 224	g/ 202	g/ 221	1	1	3	242	233	181	-	-	-
Belgium	Jan. 1	a/ 164	156	172	h/ 12	4	3	12	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria i/	Dec.31 a/	412	392	384	218	160	163	955	-	-	375	264	270
Czechoslovakia	Dec.31 a/	599	460	500	1	1	2	f/	f/	f/	-	-	-
Denmark	July	425	418	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eire	June	327	357	355	168	139	137	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	June	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	Mar. 1	j/ 318	302	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	Fall a/	2,314	1,595	1,747	331	180	186	1,041	1,045	1,075	-	-	-
Germany	Dec. 1 a/	2,667	-	-	10	-	-	2,495	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	Dec.31 a/	180	-	110	567	381	404	483	-	236	58	-	47
Hungary	Spring	714	225	-	5	4	5	174	109	114	7	-	-
Italy	July 1	k/ 831	-	-	k/ 1,370	809	790	f/	f/	f/	k/ 15	-	-
Latvia	June	338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	Dec.31 a/	442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	May	231	190	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	June	156	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland and Danzig	June	3,333	-	-	-	-	-	f/	f/	f/	-	-	-
Portugal	Dec.31 a/	l/ 71	-	-	397	-	-	f/	f/	f/	-	-	-
Rumania	Dec.31 a/	1,781	-	-	17	-	-	f/	f/	f/	173	-	-
Spain	Dec.31 a/	m/ 466	-	-	m/ 2,190	-	1,969	m/ 697	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	Summer	j/ 519	493	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	April	115	96	99	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	June	763	-	-	7	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	Dec.31 a/	1,017	-	-	139	-	-	f/	f/	f/	37	-	-
Soviet Union	Jan. 1	11,780	-	-	-	-	-	3,010	-	-	-	-	-

a/ End of year estimates (October to December) included under following year for comparisons and totals. Thus for Austria the December 3, 1944 estimate of 202,000 is shown under 1945. b/ Horses 3 years of age and over. c/ Averages for years 1934-1938, or years available in that period. d/ Preliminary. e/ Total number of horses; classification by age groups unavailable. f/ Oxen, and to some extent cows, are of importance as a source of draft power, but statistics are unavailable. g/ Horses 2 years of age and over. h/ December 31, 1929. i/ Estimates for 1945 and 1946 include Southern Dobrudja. j/ September. k/ Census, March 19, 1930. l/ Horses 4 years of age and over. m/ May 1933.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, United States foreign service reports, and other information. Data relate to prewar boundaries, unless otherwise noted.

FOREIGN RAISIN PRODUCTION SMALLEST SINCE 1931 [1]

The 1947 preliminary forecast of raisin production in the eight leading commercial countries outside the United States is 170,700 short tons compared with 202,400 tons (revised) in 1946 and 195,000 tons in 1945.

The commercial crop in these countries is expected to be about 19 percent less than the 5-year (1941-45) average of 211,700 tons and 22 percent less than the 10-year (1936-45) average of 219,100 tons. The forecast indicates the smallest probable foreign output since 1931 when only 155,300 tons were produced. While it is still too early for an estimate of California production, all present indications are that it will be large. The anticipated California production and some carryover, plus that of the countries listed in this report will be in excess of the 5-year average production in these countries.

The greatest declines in output are anticipated in Turkey and Iran. The production of raisins this spring in Argentina, Australia, and Union of South Africa was below that of last year and the 5- and 10-year averages. The only countries which showed increases this year were Greece, Spain, and Chile. The Chilean rise was very slight.

Growing conditions were decidedly spotted, ranging from the worst in the history of the raisin industry in Australia, to one of the best in recent years in Spain. Among the larger producing countries, Turkey's raisin districts suffered from drought conditions, heavy winds, and late frosts. Drought damage was also experienced in Union of South Africa. Australian production was reduced because of heavy rains and humidity at harvest. In Greece, some frost and drought damage was reported. Chile again experienced a shortage of irrigation water.

As the new crop approaches harvest in the Northern Hemisphere countries it is estimated that only 15,200 short tons of raisins remain from the 1946 pack in foreign countries. Iran is estimated to have 5,500 short tons, Turkey 2,700 tons and Greece 700. Reports indicate that very little of the carryover is of suitable grade and quality for export and that much of it will be disposed of in domestic markets before the new pack is available. Export statistics for this group of countries are still not available; however, the United Kingdom was the principal foreign buyer for Australian, Turkish, Union of South African, and Greek raisins. Domestic demand in many of these countries left little for export though considerable foreign interest was in evidence most of the season. United States exports of raisins during the first 11 months were the smallest in many years; in fact, small quantities of raisins were actually imported from Turkey.

(Text continues on Page 114; table follows)

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[1] A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

RAISINS: Estimated world commercial production, 1947 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia		Chile	Greece	Iran
		Lexias	Sultanas			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average						
1941-45	5,900	11,100	63,600	1,700	17,200	33,000
1936-45	5,200	9,800	60,400	1,800	24,500	34,900
Annual						
1941	5,300	12,100	58,300	2,200	21,500	33,000
1942	5,500	10,000	69,900	2,200	19,800	27,500
1943	6,300	11,400	66,600	2,200	17,600	38,500
1944	7,100	11,600	75,600	900	17,600	33,000
1945	3,600	9,800	46,700	900	9,400	a/ 33,000
1946 b/	4,100	6,700	56,800	1,300	20,900	a/ 35,800
1947 b/	3,100	6,700	47,700	1,400	28,600	22,000

Year	Spain	Turkey (Smyrna)	Union of South Africa	Foreign total	United States	Total All
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average						
1941-45	8,800	58,700	11,700	211,700	a/282,900	a/494,600
1936-45	10,500	60,900	11,100	219,100	a/255,000	a/474,100
Annual						
1941	6,600	40,700	10,000	189,700	209,000	398,700
1942	8,200	55,000	12,500	210,600	254,000	464,600
1943	10,400	77,000	12,500	242,500	401,000	643,500
1944	10,400	49,500	12,200	217,900	a/309,500	a/538,600
1945	8,600	71,500	11,500	195,000	a/241,000	a/436,000
1946 b/	a/ 5,800	60,500	10,500	a/202,400	183,000	a/385,400
1947 b/	10,500	41,200	9,500	a/170,700	c/	

CURRANTS: Estimated world commercial production, 1947 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Australia	Greece	South Africa	Total
Average	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1941-45	22,900	59,700	1,100	83,700
1936-45	22,700	94,300	900	117,900
Annual				
1941	19,000	102,300	700	122,000
1942	23,700	54,300	1,200	79,200
1943	23,800	44,900	900	69,600
1944	28,300	55,000	1,100	84,400
1945	a/ 19,700	a/ 41,800	a/ 1,100	a/ 62,600
1946 b/	a/ 16,600	a/ 62,200	1,200	a/ 80,000
1947 b/	12,700	88,000	1,000	101,700

a/ Revised. b/ Preliminary. c/ Not available.
Compiled from trade and official sources.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN FILBERT CROP SMALLER [1]

The 1947 preliminary forecast of filbert production in Italy, Spain, and Turkey, the leading commercial producing countries is 104,200 short tons unshelled basis, compared with 147,300 tons in 1946 (revised) and 66,700 tons in 1945 (revised). The forecast exceeds the 5-year (1941-45) average of 88,900 tons by 17 percent and the 10-year (1936-45) average of 98,200 tons by 6 percent.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated production in specified countries
1947 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Italy	Spain	Turkey	Mediterranean Basin total	United States unshelled	World total
Average	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1941-45	16,400	22,900	49,600	88,900	5,760	94,660
1936-45	20,400	24,600	53,200	98,200	4,300	102,500
Annual						
1945	15,700	18,000	33,000	66,700	5,300	72,000
1946 a/	47,800	18,200	81,300	147,300	8,450	155,750
1947 a/	12,100	35,200	56,900	104,200	9,100	113,300

a/ Preliminary.
Compiled from trade and official sources.

Growing conditions in all three countries are in general satisfactory; however, the large 1946 crops in Italy and Turkey left the trees in an exhausted condition and a smaller crop is to be expected. In Spain just the reverse is true. The 1946 Spanish filbert crop was a poor one and with satisfactory growing weather a good crop is due. Since the report on the Italian filbert prospects of July 28, information has been received which indicates that a little drought damage may be anticipated in Sicily. While it is a little too early to forecast quality, growers in Spain report that a crop of good quality is expected. In Italy quality is expected to be average and in Turkey only fair.

The carryover in these countries is estimated at 18,800 short tons unshelled basis of which 9,300 tons are in Italy, 9,100 tons in Spain and the balance in Turkey. The carryover represents about 13 percent of the 1946 production. The carryover in Italy is expected to be diverted to oil crushing to take care of the edible oil needs until new crop olive oil becomes available this December. The same situation may apply to Spain but to a limited extent since the supply of edible oils is much better in that country. The unimportant carryover in Turkey probably will be sold in domestic markets before new crop nuts arrive in Istanbul.

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[1] A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS SHOW SHARP DROP

United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco for the first six months of 1947 were 255 million pounds (declared weight) valued at $145,499,000, compared with 327 million pounds (valuation $171,710,000) for a similar period of 1946. This represents a quantitative decline of 22 percent from the large 1946 exports.

About 207 million pounds, or 81 percent of exports during the 1947 period, consisted of flue-cured leaf. Fire-cured exports amounting to 13.8 million pounds, were 30 percent below those for a similar period a year ago. Exports of Burley, however, totaled 17.2 million pounds against 15.3 million during the first six months of last year.

United States: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco, declared weight, January-June 1947, with comparisons

	1946 a/	1947 a/				
	Jan.-June	Jan.-March	April	May	June	Six Months
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	272,992	141,649	23,807	15,074	26,378	206,908
Kentucky-Tenn. fire-cured	15,880	3,661	1,858	2,653	2,271	10,443
Va. fire-cured	3,829	1,958	417	656	329	3,360
Burley	15,343	5,956	6,303	2,496	2,420	17,175
Maryland	2,681	1,293	520	100	254	2,167
One-Sucker	548	345	17	85	70	517
Green River	1,601	542	132	186	115	975
Black Fat, etc.	2,991	881	216	584	474	2,155
Cigar	3,017	1,029	387	479	509	2,404
Perique	85	6	33	52	7	98
Stems, trimmings and scrap	7,935	1,369	151	738	6,329	8,587
Total	326,902	158,689	33,841	23,103	39,156	254,789
Value (1,000 dollars)	171,710	92,766	21,007	12,978	18,748	145,499

Source: Records of the Bureau of the Census. a/ Preliminary.

Of total flue-cured exports for the first half of 1947, the United Kingdom took about 97 million pounds, or 47 percent. For the first half of 1946, the United Kingdom took 197 million pounds, or 72 percent of the total. United States flue-cured exports to Britain were therefore only one-half of those of a year ago. Other leading markets for our flue-cured leaf this year were China, with 21.5 million pounds, and the Netherlands 20.1 million. Australia took 12.2 million pounds and India 9.7 million. Considerable amounts of flue-cured were destined to Eire, Denmark and Belgium.

Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, for the first half of this year, totaled 10.4 million pounds, and went principally to the United Kingdom, Italy, Switzerland and Sweden. Virginia fire-cured exports were 3.4 million pounds, largely shipped to Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Burley exports, in contrast to those for other types, showed a rise this year. Italy was the chief importer, taking 5.4 million pounds of Burley during the period January-June 1947. Other principal markets were Portugal 2.6 million pounds, the Netherlands 2.1 million and Sweden and Belgium each one million pounds. Total 6-month exports of Burley were far above the average annual exports of 10.6 million pounds for 1935-39.

Maryland shipments totaled 2.2 million pounds, almost wholly to Switzerland. One-sucker was exported chiefly to West Africa and Belgium. The United Kingdom took most of the Green River exports. Nigeria, the Gold Coast and other West African countries were the principal markets for Black Fat. Exports of cigar leaf totalling 2.4 million pounds, were chiefly to Denmark, Belgium and Switzerland. China continued to be the chief destination for exports of stems, trimmings and scrap, totalling 8.6 million pounds.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA HAS LARGE FLUE-CURED CROP

A revised estimate places the 1946-47 flue-cured tobacco crop in Southern Rhodesia at 55 million pounds. This compares with 41.7 million in 1945-46 and with a five year (1940-41 to 1944-45) average of 38 million. Prospects are that plantings this fall for the spring harvest of 1948 may be somewhat larger than this year's. About 800,000 pounds of fire-cured were harvested this season. No information has been received regarding the 1946-47 outturn of Turkish leaf.

AUSTRIA REORGANIZES ITS TOBACCO INDUSTRY

The Tobacco Monopoly of Austria has, according to a recent report, partially reestablished the tobacco industry of that Country. In prewar years the Monopoly carried stocks equal to estimated requirements for three years but after German occupation and during the war stocks were dissipated and at liberation stocks of leaf available for manufacture approximated 7.3 million pounds.

These stocks compared with average imports during 1933-37 of 20 million pounds indicate the inadequate supply. This small supply, augmented by some 220,000 pounds of home grown leaf and 450,000 pounds of imported tobacco, enabled the Monopoly to operate in 1946 at partial capacity. Products manufactured in 1946 were reported to be 57.8 million cigars, 2,258 million cigarettes, and very limited amounts of pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco and snuff. The production of cigars and cigarettes was approximately one-half of that in 1937.

Tobacco products are rationed in Austria. The number of ration card holders over 18 years is said to be 5.2 million. Of these 2.9 million are women and 2.3 million are men. The ration of cigarettes per four-weeks period is as follows:

		Men	Women
Cigarette	A1	20	20
"	A2	20	10
"	A3	20	10
	Total	60	40

The price per cigarette to the consumer is 5 cents for A1 cigarettes, 3 cents for A2 and 1.2 cents for A3.

Due to inadequate supplies of cigarettes, and other tobacco products, they have become a substitute currency which the farmer, as well as the city dweller, uses to obtain not only his household requirements, but to induce workmen to repair farm machinery and implements as well as to secure the services of shoemakers and other tradesmen. The Monopoly is augmenting its supply of leaf tobacco by barter arrangements with producing countries but goods immediately available for this purpose are inadequate to obtain the necessary quantity for liberalizing rations of tobacco products.

The report indicates that there has been considerable change in consumer preference for tobacco products. In prewar, the Austrian consumers smoked only cigarettes made of Oriental (Turkish) tobacco but due to limited supplies of blended cigarettes being available since liberation many Austrians now prefer the American type of cigarette.

This has created a potential demand for American tobacco in Austria but since that Country lacks dollar exchange the demand cannot be supplied except by favorable credit or a loan for this purpose.

The operating profits of the Monopoly accrue to the Treasury and tobacco products are heavily taxed. The limited production of products in 1946 contributed 25 percent of all Treasury receipts. An adequate supply of American tobacco would therefore be a boon to the consumers as well as of great assistance to Government finances.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

ASIA'S RICE SUPPLIES STILL BELOW PREWAR [1]

The current rice supplies of Asia remain substantially below prewar, after two years of rehabilitation, and prospects for next season's crop do not favor improvement in availabilities during coming months. Early season prospects for the 1947-48 production indicate the crop may not greatly exceed and may even be smaller than last year's harvest, or around 90 percent of prewar output.

Rice acreages are being increased in China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, Burma, and Malaya. This recovery may be offset, however, by a reduction in the area planted to rice in India. In some of the countries where acreages show a gain, the weather may not be so favorable as in 1946-47.

Of the three major exporting countries of Asia before the war, Burma, Siam, and French Indochina, Burma is the only one where a steady gain is occurring in acreages being replanted. During the war production in those countries dropped to 38, 56, and 70 percent of prewar, respectively. Burma's acreage last year increased 11 percent over the very small area of the preceding season, which was planted in the last months of the war. A continued increase is anticipated in 1947-48 plantings, now nearly completed. If the goal set for acreage is realized, production may reach 75 percent of the prewar average.

Deficient rainfall in Siam during the planting season is preventing full sowing of intended acreages. The crop, therefore, may not show much improvement over the small results of the preceding season, when adverse weather prevented a gain in production. French Indochina's harvest may not increase because of continued economic disruption. Production in that country appears to be gradually declining, rather than being restored to the prewar level.

The rice acreage planted in China this season is 2 percent larger than last year's sown area, but is still about 4 percent less than the prewar average. Crop conditions early in July were fairly good, with the exception of floods in some districts in the southwest Provinces. Kwangtung, the largest-producing Province, was hardest hit. As a result, the total yield per acre of all China may not equal that of last year, when weather was quite favorable.

In India, the total area planted to rice depends on the extent to which early intentions to increase jute acreage were carried out. At the outset of the season, it was believed about 1 million acres of jute would be planted in Bengal on land planted to rice last year. Although the rice acreage may be reduced below that of 1946-47, it should be larger than prewar, as the rice area increased about 15 percent during the war.

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[1] A more extensive statement may be obtained upon request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The goal of Japan's rice acreage was nearly 2 percent larger than that of last year. Given favorable weather, production may approach the bumper crop of the preceding season, which was 94 percent of the prewar outturn.

Rice planting in the Philippine Islands, now in full swing, is expected to be greater than in any year since liberation. The area is estimated about equal to prewar, and the pre-harvest forecast of the crop is favorable.

Asia: Production of rough rice, average 1935-36 to 1939-40, annual 1945-46 and 1946-47 a/

Country	Production					
	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	1945-46 b/	1946-47 b/	1946-47 Percent of prewar	1946-47 Less than prewar	1946-47 Increase over 1945-46
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent	Million bushels	Million bushels
Burma	349	134	193	55	-156	+ 59
French Indochina	c/ 316	220	200	63	-116	- 20
Siam	213	120	120	56	-93	0
Korea	196	175	160	82	-36	- 15
Malayan Union	27	19	23	85	-4	+ 4
Ceylon	15	8	16	107	+1	+ 8
China:						
China Proper	2,623	2,100	2,321	88	-302	+220
Formosa	86	41	55	64	- 31	+ 14
Manchuria	32	39	15	47	- 17	- 14
India d/	1,905	1,962	e/	e/	e/	e/
Japan	596	457	561	94	- 35	+104
Netherlands Indies f/	c/ 307	200	250	82	- 57	+ 50
Philippine Islands	109	87	100	92	- 9	+ 13
Other countries	340	335	325	96	+ 15	- 10
Estimated total	7,115	5,900	6,400	90	-700	+500

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, and other information.

a/ Beginning August 1. b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 5-year average.
d/ Regularly reported areas only, or 92 percent of the total. e/ Unavailable.
f/ Java and Madura only.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS REACH NEW PEAK

A new record was set for United States rice exports during the 1946-47 marketing year, when August-June shipments rose to 805 million pounds. Deliveries were 120 million pounds more than the previous record in the same period of the year before, and were double prewar annual exports. During the first part of the season, rice was shipped principally to Asiatic countries, but in recent months Cuba has been the main destination of United States rice exports.

UNITED STATES: Rice exports to specified countries, June 1947 with comparisons a/

Continent or Country	August-July		August-June		June	
	1937-38 to 1941-42	1945-46	1945-46	1946-47 b/	1946	1947 b/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Europe	43	13	13	c/	c/	c/
Cuba	275	335	325	444	11	48
Canada	19	30	30	24	c/	1
British West Indies	c/	10	10	5	0	c/
Netherlands Indies	d/	60	60	0	0	0
Philippine Islands	1	185	167	254	39	c/
China	d/	64	64	67	14	0
Other countries	20	20	18	11	1	1
Total	358	717	687	805	65	50

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census. a/ Includes milled rice, brown, broken, screenings, and rough rice converted to milled at 65 percent. b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 500,000 pounds. d/ If any, included in "Other countries."

ECUADORAN RICE CROP REVISED DOWNWARD

The 1947 Ecuadoran rice harvest is now forecast at 6,930,000 bushels (205 million pounds milled), or 10 percent less than the record crop of 7,691,000 bushels (225 million pounds) last year. A larger production than that of 1946 previously was forecast. Lack of agreement on prices held up exports of the May-August harvest at the start of the current marketing season. During the first quarter of 1947, exports of old-crop rice equalled 17,173,000 pounds, compared with 7,542,000 during the like period of 1946. Record rice exports amounted to 148 million pounds in 1946.

EGYPT'S RICE CROP OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

In Egypt, water supplies so far this season have favored the production of a bumper rice crop. Plentiful supplies for irrigation permitted timely planting in April and May on a large area of land, and growing conditions since have been excellent. The acreage sown is estimated at 700,000 acres, and perhaps more, compared with the record of 699,000 acres in 1942. If favorable weather continues through harvesttime, production may be the largest on record, yielding an exportable surplus in the neighborhood of 550 million pounds. The estimated surplus of 440 million pounds for export from the fall harvest of 1946 is the largest quantity yet exported.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

LARGER CUBAN COFFEE CROP FORECAST

Cuba's 1947-48 coffee crop, harvesting of which has just begun, is estimated unofficially at 600,000 to 650,000 bags of 132 pounds each. According to preliminary official figures, last year's crop amounted to 589,000 bags. Although the estimates of both these crops greatly exceed those for 1944-45 and 1945-46, exportation of coffee from Cuba still is prohibited.

Domestic consumption has shown marked increases recently. During the April-June quarter it amounted to 161,000 bags, which was 68 percent more than the average consumed in the second quarter of the years 1939-1941, and 17 percent more than in the corresponding quarter last year. In view of the large current crop, it is not expected that Cuba will import any more coffee this year.

BRAZIL'S INTERMEDIATE COCOA CROP LOWER

This year's intermediate cocoa crop in the state of Bahia, Brazil, is estimated from 65 to 95 million pounds, which compares with the mid-crop of about 158 million pounds for last year and 92 million pounds for 1945-46 and 1944-45, respectively.

In 1946-47 the total crop amounted to about 312 million pounds; in 1945-46 it reached 221 million pounds; and in 1944-45 244 million pounds. The mid-crop this year has been damaged by drought, which adversely affected the flowering of the trees. For purposes of comparison, however, it should be remembered that last year's mid-crop was exceptional in that it exceeded the main crop.

In Brazil, the mid-crop usually is harvested from May through August and the main crop from September through January. The crop year extends from May 1 to April 30. At present no estimate is available as to the size of the 1947-48 main crop.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1947	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good	8-7	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	43.75	36.46
Ashmouni, F.G.F	"	"	"	41.50	34.59
Giza 7, Good	"	"	"	43.50	36.26
Giza 7, F.G.F	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	46.50	38.76
Karnak, F.G.F	"	"	"	42.00	35.01
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	431.00	16.59
Broach, Fine	"	"	"	537.00	20.67
Sind American, Fine	"	"	"	541.00	20.82
Punjab " 289-F, Fine	"	"	"	627.00	24.13
Kampala, East African	"	"	"	920.00	35.40
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B	8-9	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	2590.00	34.98
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5	"	101.4 lbs.	Sol	a/ 169.00	25.64
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	190.00	28.82
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 5	8-8	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	110.00	18.10
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	110.00	18.10
Sao Paulo					
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	155.50	25.58
Torreon		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	131.25	26.64

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

a/ Nominal

(Continued on Page 110)

FATS AND OILS

SWEDEN PLANTS RECORD SPRING OILSEED ACREAGE

Sweden's spring seeded oilseed crops reached the record of 94,000 acres this year, an 80 percent increase over the 52,000 planted in 1946. Thus the desired effect of the proposed and later approved price increases for these crops (see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 2, 1947 page 370) was attained. The area devoted to oilseed crops usable for the margarine industry is approximately 25,000 acres larger than a year ago.

Of the 24,000 acres sown to rapeseed in the fall of 1946 (for harvest in 1947) less than 9,000 acres remain unimpaired by winter damage. Altogether over 102,000 acres of oilseed crops are available for harvest this season compared with 67,000 in 1946.

Oilseed crops have been produced on a commercial scale in Sweden only since 1941. Acreage reached its peak in 1944 with 117,000 acres, dropped to 93,000 in 1945, then to 67,000 in 1946.

Sweden: Oilseed acreage, 1946 and 1947

Oilseed	1946	1947
Springseeded	Acres	Acres
Rapeseed	17,065	23,272
Flaxseed	21,569	37,920
Mustard seed a/	13,050	32,469
Poppy seed	640	185
Total	52,324	93,846
Fall seeded		
Rapeseed	14,386	8,649
Grand total	66,710	102,495

American Legation, Stockholm.

a/ Including fiskeby mustard.

CUBA ABOLISHES PRICE CEILINGS ON FATS AND OILS

The Cuban Government has effected, or plans to put into effect, measures which will remove price controls from fats and oils, their source materials and finished products. Individual items to be affected are animal fats, butter, vegetable oils, peanuts, tallow, and soap.

Controls on vegetable oils of both domestic and foreign origin were removed by Commerce Resolution of July 23. Another resolution awaiting publication will remove ceiling prices on domestic tallow and soap. Controls over imported tallow and price ceilings on imported soybean oil were removed earlier this year.

Imports of Fats and Oils

Imports of all fats and oils during the first 7 months of this year totaled 66.7 million pounds of which 40.5 were lard, 4.7 edible vegetable oils, 4.7 coconut oil and 14.2 tallow. Imports during the same period in 1946 totaled 54 million pounds. July 1947 imports amounted to 8.8 million pounds. Stocks of lard on August 1, estimated at 10.7 million pounds, were practically the same as on July 1, but were much larger than on August 1 of last year when lard stocks were estimated as only 1 million pounds. Stocks of edible oils, 2.2 million pounds, are the same as a year ago but declined from 3.6 million pounds on July 1.

Crushing of the early 1947 peanut crop will begin in August. The output of oil from this crop is expected to be about the same as last year or 8 million pounds. Crushers have contracted to purchase peanuts from the new crop at $5.50 per 101.4 pounds. (100 spanish pounds).

NETHERLANDS INDIES JULY COPRA PRODUCTION SMALLEST IN 1947

July copra production in the Netherlands Indies amounted to 8,800 short tons which is the smallest production recorded so far in 1947. For the first six months of this year production averaged from 14,000 to 16,000 tons monthly. The decrease in output appears to have resulted from lower buying prices established on July 1. The current prices are 19 gulden per 100 kilograms ex-warehouse for F.M.S. ($65.00 per short ton) and 15 gulden ($51.00) for mixed copra. About 80 percent of the total production is mixed copra and the remainder F.M.S.

The Netherlands Indies exported 12,676 short tons of copra during July, bringing the total for the first 7 months of 1947 to almost 110,000 tons. It is believed that August exports will be somewhat larger. The stock position at the end of July was about 35,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMALS PRODUCTS

BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION UP IN NEW ZEALAND

Butterfat production in New Zealand in the current year has shown an increase over that of a year ago, when production was curtailed by drought. In May 1947 the output of butterfat rose 28 percent above that of the same month of 1946. In the ten-month period ending May 31, 1947, production amounted to 343 million pounds, an increase of 10 percent over the corresponding period a year earlier. Butterfat production for the 1946-47 season, however, will be somewhat below the level of output in the early war years.

FRANCE'S MILK PRODUCTION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Milk production in France in the first half of 1947 increased 14 percent over that for the corresponding period of 1946 and 10 percent above expected 1947 output, according to recent advice from Paris. This improvement in output is attributed largely to an increase in the number of cows and to better feed conditions. An increase in the output of all dairy products in this six months' period also was noted.

In comparison with prewar, total milk production expected in 1947 is 30 percent below prewar. The quantity entering commercial channels is down 44 percent but the proportion of this milk sold as fluid milk increased sharply over prewar. These factors greatly reduce from prewar the quantity of milk used in manufactured dairy products.

FRANCE: Production of milk and dairy products-
January-June 1947, with comparisons

Item	January-June 1946	January-June 1947	Expected 1947	Prewar a/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Milk				
Total production	9,278	10,572	22,037	30,525
Commercially utilized	4,825	5,453	11,132	19,844
As fluid milk	2,103	2,096	4,014	b/ 2,463
In manufactured products	2,722	3,357	7,118	17,381
Products				
Butter	1,792	2,034	4,654	9,361
Cheese	890	1,258	2,318	4,281
Condensed milk	32	54	111	c/ 3,739
Dried milk d/	7	9	26	-
Casein	1	2	9	-

a/ Average for 1937 and 1938. b/ An additional 3,375 million pounds of fluid milk was consumed on farms and in villages. c/ Includes milk for minor products, waste and balance. d/ Medical or infantile.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Data from the Milk Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, and Food Administration of the French Government.

COTTON, AND OTHER FIBERS

(Continued from Page 106)

FURTHER DAMAGE TO SOUTH BRAZIL COTTON CROP REPORTED

Cotton production estimates for the 1946-47 crop in South Brazil were again lowered in June because of damage from heavy rains, pink boll worm and a rare type of insect that destroys cotton squares in a manner similar to boll weevil attack. The latest known estimate of Sao Paulo crops released by the State Secretary of Agriculture is equivalent to 816,000 bales, but private estimates range from 690,000 to 827,000 bales.

These estimates are 50,000 to 75,000 bales less than those forecast by the same sources a month ago. Last year's final estimate for Sao Paulo was about 800,000 bales out of a total of 1,350,000 for all Brazil. The 1946-47 crop in all Brazil may be tentatively placed at 1,300,000 bales. About 57 percent of the cotton classified before the end of June 1947 was Type 5 or better compared with 55 percent a year ago.

Stocks held by the Federal Government on July 11 were reported at 402,000 bales compared with 409,000 at the end of May. Exports during the past 4 months, April-July 1947, were relatively light but the total for 1946-47, was around 1,650,000 bales (preliminary) compared with the previous record of 1,609,000 in 1938-39. About one-fourth of the total was exported to the United Kingdom. Other principal destinations were Italy, Spain, Belgium, France, China and the Netherlands.

SMALLER COTTON CROP EXPECTED IN PERU

The 1946-47 cotton crop in Peru, is expected to equal only 265,000 to 275,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) compared with the 1945-46 crop of 327,000 bales. The reduction is attributed mostly to insect damage to the Tanguis crop and to scarcity of water and insect damage in the Pima areas. Shortage of insecticide was a contributing factor and adequate supplies for next year's crop are not yet assured.

Registered sales of the 1946-47 crop to the middle of July totaled 127,300 bales of Tanguis (99,000 for export) and 2,800 of Pima. Prices have remained well above the 1946 level and have followed a slight upward trend in recent months.

Stocks of cotton in Peruvian ports on July 11, 1947, (middle of picking season) were equivalent to 89,000 bales compared with 202,000 a year ago. Preliminary data indicate an export total for 1946-47 of 402,000 bales which is nearly equal to the record of 424,000 for 1945-46.

WORLD HORSE NUMBERS-(Continued from Page 92)

Except for the Soviet Zone of Germany, horse numbers in Central Europe did not fall off materially because of the war. In Eastern Europe, including Hungary and the Balkans and in Italy, however, horse numbers declined considerably during and immediately following the war.

In North America where mechanization has been the greatest, the number of horses declined 21 percent. That continent still had about 20 percent of the horses in the world, the same as in the 1934-38 period. However, it is significant that during the period, agricultural production in this area, particularly in Canada and the U. S., was much greater than in any other period.

In Oceania, or more specifically, in Australia and New Zealand, the 1946 situation with respect to horse numbers is somewhat similar to that of the United States and Canada in that the Southern Dominions account for nearly the same percentage they held in 1934-38. The decrease in horse numbers in the Southern Dominion countries, however, has been even greater than in the principal North American countries in that the numbers declined 30 percent from the 1934-38 level. This may indicate even greater mechanization and efficiency in agricultural production of those countries.

Although world numbers decreased by more than one-fifth, during the 1938-46 period, the South American continent continued to maintain its horse numbers and now has about 24 percent of the world total, compared with 19 percent in 1934-38. Minor increases were evident in Africa. Asia, on the other hand, retained its position with relation to world numbers, but experienced a drop of 18 percent in numbers from the 1934-38 level.

Work Stock Numbers in Specified European Countries

As total horse numbers in the preceding section do not indicate the numbers available for work, a supplementary compilation of horses of work age (3 years or more), is given for European countries. In addition to horses, mules and asses, oxen, work cows and water buffaloes are an important part of the work stock, especially in Central, Southern and Southeastern Europe. Such work stock was depleted in several countries during the war, and early reestablishment will have an important bearing on rehabilitation of European agriculture. At the present time, and particularly during the reconstruction period, no other factor of production is of greater importance to agriculture. It is apparent that mechanization can not be expected to effectively contribute very much to the farm power situation in Europe for a considerable time because of the lack of foreign exchange in most countries, and unavailability of tractors and tractor parts.

Furthermore, the small size of farms in many of the countries prevents extensive mechanization. Data from a group of European countries for which 1946 preliminary information is available, indicate a 5 percent increase in work stock over 1945. The 1946 figures also indicate that a 31 percent decline occurred in the number of draft animals between the prewar period and 1946, as a result of war losses to indigenous work stock. In some areas in

Europe, especially in the South and Southeast, prewar work stock numbers were above the level of essential requirements. The war time decline has been partly compensated for by more complete utilization of the remaining work stock.

In 1946, work stock numbers in France showed a slight increase over 1945 for all types, but were actually 18 per cent below the prewar levels. Although work horses, mules and asses decreased in number, draft oxen showed an increase of 3 percent. Cows are also used in France as work stock, but no recent data are available on the number so utilized. Total cattle numbers now approach prewar.

Switzerland, a neutral country and the only one in this particular group which did not suffer from the ravages of war, showed an overall drop in work stock numbers of 14 percent from the prewar level. Almost the entire decrease occurred in work horses. In Greece, 1946 work stock showed a slight increase over 1945, but the total number of work stock is almost 40 percent below the prewar level. The greatest decrease occurred in draft oxen and cows with considerable falling off in all types of work stock.

The total work stock in Austria in 1946 fell below 1945 numbers by about 9 percent and are now 13 percent below prewar. Although work horse numbers declined, the number of mules and asses increased to nearly offset the decrease in work horses. Almost the entire work stock decline, however, occurred in draft oxen and cattle which possibly was due to reparations and slaughter and to lack of replacements of old oxen.

In Bulgaria, the work stock in 1946 were, about one-third fewer than prewar, but showed a slight increase over 1945 in all types except work horses. Following the war a considerable number of work horses were included in reparations payments. Hungarian work stock in 1946 showed a decline of over 60 percent from prewar and only a minor increase in draft animals over 1945. Work horses and draft oxen and cows declined about 66 and 34 percent, respectively, from prewar levels. No change occurred in the number of mules and asses, but a decrease occurred in water buffalo numbers, as a result of the 1945 drought which reduced forage supplies.

This is a non-scheduled report on world agricultural production, approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Livestock Statistics. For this report the committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C. M. Purves, F. E. Davis, Elmer A. Reese, Hazel B. Kefauver, Lazar Volin and Lois P. Bacon.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN FILBERT CROP--(Continued from Page 98)

The 1946-47 export market was largely dominated by Turkish filberts because of the lower prices in that country. The year's export sales were in some ways reminiscent of prewar years as far as activities and volume are concerned. The largest buyer of Turkish filberts in prewar years, Germany was absent from the market. Italian exports were on the limited side and Spain was a very poor third with a very small tonnage exported. Spanish filbert prices were too high to attract foreign business. Quantitative data on exports during the season still are not available.

The 1947-48 marketing season is about to open. The available supply of filberts will be about 29 percent less than a year ago if carryover is not considered. In Turkey exporters are again confident of being able to dispose of the new crop nuts without too much effort. In Italy exporters are of the opinion that foreign business may again be small due to the low price of Turkish filberts and in the case of the United States due to a larger production. The trade in Spain is pessimistic about exports because of the high domestic prices compared with those of other countries. While it is too early to forecast what quantity of filberts will be imported into the United States, it is now expected the total will be smaller than during the 1946-47 season.

SPAIN: The 1947 preliminary forecast of filbert production in Spain is 35,200 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 18,200 tons in 1946, and 18,000 tons in 1945. The forecast exceeds the 5-year (1941-45) average of 22,900 tons by 54 percent and the 10-year (1936-45) average of 24,600 tons by 43 percent. The crop, while not a record one, has been exceeded only three times during the last 18 years. The largest crop during that period was 39,400 tons in 1929, followed by crops of 38,000 tons in 1934, and 1944.

The season now coming to a close was rather unsatisfactory from the export point of view, with only about 100 tons being sent abroad during the season. The price of Spanish filberts was higher than that of other producing countries, and therefore failed to attract foreign buyers. As the season comes to a close, about half the previous crop remains mostly in the hands of growers and small speculators. It is estimated about 9,100 tons unshelled basis remain. The industry is practically at a standstill, as it has been most of the season. This is due to the freezing of filbert stocks for the purpose of utilizing them for oil. These stocks have not been ordered crushed for oil, since olive oil supplies have been ample.

The outlook for this season is no brighter than the one just closing. Prices continue high, domestic demand about the same, and the question of crushing for oil remains stalemated. A short olive crop may break down the inactivity and consume most of the crop.

FOREIGN RAISIN PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 96)

The outlook for the 1947-48 season, insofar as it applies to the foreign producing countries is fairly bright provided prices do not become too high. The shortage of foods continue in Europe and some countries are making progress towards better economic conditions. The continued unsettled political situation will have a restraining effect on export sales. The foreign exchange situation in most purchasing countries is fairly good when it comes to the "weak" currencies but not good in "hard" currencies, such as United States dollars. This situation may make it difficult to move United States raisins into international trade channels.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C.M. Purves, Acting Chairman, W. R. Schreiber, L. B. Bacon, and A. I. Tannous.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Britain's Dollar Crisis and U. S. Agricultural Exports

Great Britain has traditionally been the most important importer of United States agricultural products. Since the war, financed largely by loans from the United States and other countries, the United Kingdom has continued to make large purchases of food in the United States, in Canada, and in Latin American markets.

In view of her dwindling dollar supplies, the British Prime Minister has recently announced a plan to reduce food imports from hard-currency countries by about $600,000,000 yearly and to aim at a gradual further expansion of British agricultural output by 20 percent.

A large part of the prospective cut in British imports will probably be in agricultural products of which the United States has thus far supplied the British large quantities.

An indication of the importance of Great Britain in United States agricultural export trade, and of the effect that sharp British import restrictions may have on this trade may be obtained from the following table:

United States Agricultural Exports (domestic) to the United Kingdom and Total, Calendar year 1946

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity		Value		
		To UK.	Total	To UK.	Total	% UK. of Total
		Thous	Thous	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.	%
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	Lb.	81,166	260,598	25,078	66,440	37.75
Pork, fresh or frozen	"	35,341	75,477	9,807	18,241	53.76
Hams and Shoulders	"	5,569	9,684	1,349	2,741	49.22
Sides	"	5,879	6,208	1,343	1,409	95.32
Mutton and Lamb, fresh or frozen	"	9,089	11,090	2,483	2,885	86.07
Pork, canned	"	10,009	88,214	4,076	30,380	13.42
Sausage, canned	"	10,116	57,772	3,808	18,471	20.62
Poultry and game, fresh or frozen	"	3,100	9,351	1,138	3,530	32.24
Lard	"	66,305	430,682	11,762	82,162	14.32
Dairy products						
Milk and cream, evaporated	Lb.	170,174	926,266	20,916	110,959	18.85
Dried skim milk	"	62,890	167,864	10,977	28,755	38.17
Cheese	"	92,513	186,678	29,481	61,006	48.32
Eggs, dried	"	84,516	98,814	108,574	123,566	87.87
Eggs, frozen	"	16,669	18,649	5,020	5,662	88.66
Wheat, grain	Bu.	16,996	187,155	36,903	390,976	9.44
Wheat flour	Cwt.	2,910	49,661	11,602	218,773	5.30
Beans and peas, dried	Lb.	68,568	233,248	5,588	20,156	27.72
Pears, fresh	Lb.	20,499	79,385	2,074	8,122	25.54
Raisins, dried	"	59,030	105,282	7,469	14,680	50.88
Prunes, dried	"	79,982	169,812	9,511	22,170	42.90
Peaches, dried	"	6,721	11,886	1,282	2,491	51.47
Fruits, canned	"	27,822	120,403	3,763	16,949	22.20
Soybeans, except canned	"	25,349	174,383	1,065	9,105	11.70
Bright flue-cured tobacco	Lb.	361,014	545,705	212,789	308,049	69.08
Cornstarch and corn flour	"	87,387	119,971	4,989	7,076	70.51
Cotton, excluding linters	Bale	269	4,114	36,212	534,794	6.77
Total above items	$	-	-	569,059	2,109,548	-
Total Agricultural Exports	$	-	-	588,846	3,138,727	18.76